

so apportioned, as to re-  
the system the confidence  
it once possessed, but of  
for some time past it has been  
ed.  
ld it succeed it will be grati-  
n humanity to see its benefits  
ed to every portion of the ha-  
world; and it is not doubted  
such an event, the legislature  
state will avail itself of the  
t opportunity of adopting the  
; but until it has been well  
and has fully answered, your  
ttee cannot but believe, it  
be unwise in the legislature  
mpt it. The experiments al-  
commenced are so numerous,  
ill probably be conducted with  
ability, as will leave no  
as to the results that may be  
ed. It may indeed be neces-  
a full and fair experiment of  
stem, that some states should  
opt it; for to ascertain its va-  
may be necessary to contrast  
other systems, and this can-  
done with advantage if all the  
were to adopt it.  
not be unimportant, even  
present occasion, to contrast  
operations and effects of the  
entary system, with the op-  
s and effects of the system of  
al law now of force in this  
To effect this object, returns  
convictions which have taken  
since 1799, have been procur-  
most of the clerks of the  
t courts. It is to be lamented  
all the clerks have not com-  
plished the requisitions made upon  
in August last. A sufficient  
er however have been procur-  
is believed, to answer the pur-  
intended. The comparison will  
be made to the last 17 years, as  
to 1800, the county court sys-  
was of force, under which, just-  
was not only imperfectly admin-  
ed, but the records of which  
so badly kept as to furnish a  
period no data from which the  
ber of convictions can be ascer-  
ed.  
the penitentiary system of Penn-  
sylvania has been selected for com-  
son, as it is supposed to be the  
st and best managed in the Uni-  
States. And with the operations  
effects of which we are best ac-  
cinted.  
it will appear on a reference to  
statistical view of the opera-  
s of the penal code of that state,  
t the convictions from 1800 to  
9, inclusive, for penitentiary of-  
ces, were 1045, giving an av-  
e for each year of more than 104.  
The population of that state in  
00 (as appears by the census ta-  
e) was 602,445. In 1810, the po-  
ulation had increased to 810,091,  
hich affords an annual increase of  
nt 20,754, and an average popu-  
on of 628,299, for the ten years  
or to 1810. For this period there-  
e convictions were to population  
404 are to 632,299, or as 1 to  
33.  
From 1810 to 1815 inclusive, the  
convictions were 890, giving an  
average of more than 148 for each  
ar.  
The population probably increas-  
in each year from 1810 to 1815  
greater numbers than from 1800  
1810, but as the exact increase  
cannot be ascertained, it will be  
mputed at the same, the difference  
cannot be very great. This would  
ake the average population from  
1810 to 1815, about 850,845.  
For this period therefore, con-  
victions were to population as 148  
850,845, or as 1 to 5613.  
It would appear from this state-  
ent, that crimes had not only in-  
creased numerically, but in a grea-  
er ratio than population.  
It will appear further, on refer-  
ence being had to the statistical view,  
that the number of untried prison-  
ers, returned on the calendars at  
e different sessions of the county  
t Philadelphia, was  
For the year 1813 . . . 516  
1814 . . . 558  
1815 . . . 829  
1816 . . . 1058  
Had these prisoners been tried as  
usual, the number of convicts would  
have been greater for these years,  
which would consequently have in-  
creased the average number of con-  
victions from 1810 to 1816, and  
hereby increase the ratio of crimes  
or the last period selected for com-  
parison.—Why a greater number of  
prisoners were left untried for these  
years than usual, is not explained.  
It is difficult not to attribute it to  
the system.  
It is stated in the publication a-  
bove alluded to, that the number of  
convicts from 1779 to 1786, bth in-  
clusive, were greater than from 1786  
to 1793; and that the penitentiary  
system was not commenced before


1786. This statement is made to  
show that convictions diminished  
under the penitentiary system. This  
effect, however, may have been pro-  
duced by other adequate causes  
which existed at the time. From  
1779 to 1782, the United States  
were engaged in a bloody civil war,  
the most prolific parent of crimes  
and although we were enjoying ma-  
ny of the blessings of peace from  
to 86, yet it cannot be supposed that  
during this period society did not  
continue to feel many of the evils  
which the licentious habits of a civil  
war are calculated to engender. To  
compare these two periods then, to  
aid the penitentiary system with  
all the advantages of peace, order,  
and good government, and to re-  
the former penal code of Penn-  
sylvania with all the crimes of a civil  
war.—Our object, however, is not  
to compare the penitentiary system of  
Pennsylvania with the former pen-  
al code of that state, but to compare  
with the penal code of this state.  
By the returns of convictions from  
1800 to 1810 both inclusive, it ap-  
pears there were in this state 14  
convictions for penitentiary of-  
ces, which gives an average of 1  
per year.  
From 1800 to 1815, the convic-  
tions were 62, which gives an av-  
eage 12 per year.  
The population of this state in the  
year 1800 was 199,440; in 1810  
the population had increased to 218,  
750, which affords a small annual  
increase.  
From this statement it appears  
that convictions have not only in-  
creased in a ratio with the popu-  
lation, but have numerically dimi-  
nished.  
As we are unacquainted with  
any circumstances peculiar to the  
state, which were calculated to tol-  
en crimes, or with any circum-  
stances peculiar to Pennsylvania, which  
were calculated to increase them,  
we are induced to conclude that the  
penal code of this state, imperfect  
as it is, has been productive of more  
benefit than that of Pennsylvania.  
Your committee are therefore in-  
duced to recommend, that the pen-  
itentiary system be not adopted, and  
that the penal code of this state  
amended, as the bill herewith  
ported provides for.  
DANIEL F. HUGER,  
Chairman of Committee on Pe-  
Code.  
From the National Advocate.  
COM. PERRY & CAPT. HEATH  
Statement of the proceedings fol-  
lowing out of the altercation be-  
Commodore Perry and Capt.  
Heath.  
Commodore Perry, in consequence  
of having received a communication  
from Captain Heath in Rhode Is-  
land, on which the civil authorities of  
that state prevented him from acting,  
induced to go on to Washington,  
the 10th of October for the pur-  
of giving to Captain Heath the sa-  
faction which he had demanded.  
The absence of his previously en-  
gaged friend, Commodore Decatur,  
whom he had passed on the road,  
rendered it necessary that he should  
resort to the intervention of another  
friend for a time, that the intent  
of his visit might be communicated  
to Captain Heath. This was ac-  
complished, and the following pre-  
liminary arrangements were agree-  
d upon between Major Hamilton,  
the part of Commodore Perry, and  
Lieut. Desha, on the part of cap-  
tain Heath:  
1st. It is understood that Cap-  
tain Perry is to proceed to Philadel-  
phia, or its vicinity, by the route of Bal-  
timore, where he is to remain until  
the arrival of Capt. Heath's friend,  
2d. That Capt. Heath is to pro-  
ceed by the way of Frederick, to  
York to Philadelphia, and to re-  
main in the suburbs until the ar-  
rangements are made for a meet-  
ing between himself and Com. Perry,  
his name not to be on the stage.  
3d. Lieut. Desha and Major Ham-  
ilton are to meet at Rensselaer's  
Wednesday after the arrival of  
Newcastle boat.  
4th. That the meeting bet-  
Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to  
take place on Saturday morning  
as soon after as practicable.  
Washington City, Oct. 12, 1816.  
Endorsed on this preliminary  
arrangement was the following  
Capt. Perry desires it to be  
expressly understood, that in ac-  
cording to Capt. Heath the person  
satisfaction he has demanded,  
has been influenced entirely by  
sense of what he considers due to  
him as an atonement, and not by  
rules of the service, and that  
considerations of this kind have  
Capt. Heath may have for such  
a demand, which he totally

as such claims have been for-  
feited by the measures of a public  
character which Capt. Heath has  
adopted towards him. If, therefore,  
the civil authority should produce  
the impossibility of a meeting at the  
time and place designated, which he  
will take every precaution to pre-  
vent, he will consider himself abso-  
lutely exonerated from any respon-  
sibility to Captain Heath touching  
his present cause of difference.  
(Signed) J. HAMILTON, Junr.  
(for Captain Perry.)  
APPROVED,  
(Signed) R. M. DESHA.  
In consequence of the foregoing  
the parties assembled at Philadel-  
phia, and Major Hamilton there  
transferred the above memorandum  
to Commodore Decatur, introducing  
to him, at the same time, Lieut. De-  
sha as the friend of Captain Heath,  
when the following arrangements  
were made by them:  
Philadelphia, 14th Oct. 1816.  
Memorandum of the preliminary  
arrangements between Commodore  
Decatur, on the part of Captain  
Perry, and Lieut. Desha, on the  
part of Captain Heath.  
1st. That it is understood that  
Captain Perry and his friend are to  
proceed to New-York, or its vicini-  
ty, where he is to remain until the  
arrival of Captain Heath, or until  
the period which is named in this  
paper for their meeting.  
2d. That Captain Heath, with his  
friend are to follow and remain at  
some convenient point on the Jersey  
shore, near the city of New-York,  
and to give information after their  
arrival to Captain Perry's friend  
where such arrangements will be  
made as may be deemed necessary.  
3. The parties to be on the point  
specified, and the notification re-  
quired by the 2d article, given prior  
to approaching Monday, the 19th.  
The parties accordingly met on  
Monday, the 19th inst. at 12 o'clock,  
on the Jersey shore of the Hudson,  
where Capt. Perry received the fire  
of Captain Heath without returning  
fire, when Commodore Decatur im-  
mediately stepped forward and de-  
clared, that Commodore Perry had  
come to the ground with a determi-  
nation not to return the fire of cap-  
tain Heath, in proof of which he  
read a letter from Commodore Perry  
to him, which he had written:  
(and which is herewith subjoined)  
soliciting him to become his friend;  
and therefore, he presumed the  
party aggrieved was satisfied. Cap-  
tain Heath having expressed his ac-  
quiescence in this opinion, and that  
the injury he had received from  
Captain Perry was atoned for, the  
parties returned to the city.  
We do hereby certify that the  
foregoing is a correct statement.  
(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.  
R. M. DESHA.  
Letter from Commodore Perry,  
directed to him in the foregoing, to Com-  
modore Decatur.  
Washington, January 18, 1818.  
My Dear Commodore—  
You are already acquainted with  
the unfortunate affair which has ta-  
ken place between Capt. Heath and  
myself. Although I consider, from  
the course he has thought proper to  
pursue, that I am absolved from all  
accountability to him, yet, as I did,  
in a moment of irritation, produced  
by strong provocation, raise my  
hand against a person honoured with  
a commission, I have determined,  
upon mature reflection, to give him  
a meeting, should he call on me; de-  
claring, at the same time, that I  
cannot consent to return his fire, as  
the meeting, on my part, will be en-  
tirely as an atonement for the vio-  
lated rules of the service. I request,  
therefore, my dear sir, that you will  
act as my friend on this occasion.  
Very truly, your friend,  
O. H. PERRY.  
Com. Stephen Decatur.  
Thus has terminated this unplea-  
sant difference; and, as it has cre-  
ated considerable sensation through-  
out the union, the publication of the  
foregoing documents are deemed ne-  
cessary.  
Presentment of the Grand Jury re-  
pecting Lotteries.  
Several contradictory represen-  
tations having been made respect-  
ing the substance of the present-  
ment made by the grand jury at the  
late sitting of the sessions, we a-  
vail ourselves of the following sum-  
mary of its contents, taken from the  
Daily Advertiser; which we give  
without a word of comment.  
N. Y. E. Post.  
From the New-York Daily Adver-  
tiser.  
LOTTERIES.  
When the grand jury were about  
closing their business, they drew up

and presented to the court, the re-  
sult of their enquiries regarding the  
general practices pursued at the  
drawing of lotteries, and particu-  
larly that above mentioned. Allusions  
having been made in different modes,  
and by different persons, in the  
newspapers to the contents of this  
paper, and very many enquiries  
been made concerning it, we have  
thought it proper to publish the  
substance of the most material  
statements contained in it. This  
we do for the sole purpose of pre-  
venting mistakes regarding it, and  
without the slightest intention of  
forestalling or biasing public opin-  
ion in any respect.  
After a suitable introduction, the  
grand jury say—That they have re-  
ceived no evidence that any fraudu-  
lent conduct could be justly im-  
puted to the managers, or clerks, of  
any of the lotteries denominated  
Medical Science Lotteries; but it  
appeared that persons, whom they  
could not regard as authorised by  
law, have prepared the numbers,  
blanks and prizes, for the wheels, &  
acted as substitutes for the man-  
agers in drawing the lotteries—that  
tickets appear to have been drawn  
in an irregular or careless manner,  
chiefly in drawing more than one  
number at one time, and delivering  
them to a manager or substitute  
previously to a call of either of  
them; that this has also happened  
at the wheel containing blanks and  
prizes—that tickets belonging to the  
wheel have frequently been found  
on the floor of the room where the  
lotteries were drawn, and in a for-  
mer class of this lottery, as many  
as ten numbers were found in a  
crack of the floor, on the last day of  
drawing—that it appears to have  
been the practice in all these lot-  
teries, to count before the last day's  
drawing, the number of blanks and  
prizes remaining in the wheels, and  
to supply the deficiency that might  
be discovered—that it appeared  
that the managers had neglected  
their duty in not collecting proofs  
of the prosecution of insurers of  
tickets contrary to law.  
They then proceeded to remark  
on the evil effects of the practice of  
insurance; expressing the opinion,  
that to its extensive operation may  
be ascribed a large portion of the  
pauperism of the city; declaring  
their fears, that the existing laws  
are insufficient to prevent its being  
carried on; and conclude by re-  
spectfully recommending the subject  
to legislative consideration.  
FOREIGN.  
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.  
The ship Jane, Captain Bancroft,  
arrived at Philadelphia, in 38  
days from Liverpool, bringing Lon-  
don dates to the 5th, and Liverpool  
to the 8th of September inclusive.  
The Queen of England had ex-  
perienced a return of her disease  
in its most distressing form—and  
at the latest date was rapidly sink-  
ing. It was not expected that she  
could survive many days.  
Lord Castlereagh and his lady  
and suite, took their departure on  
the 2d of September, for Brussels,  
on their way to Aix-la-Chapelle.—  
Among his Lordship's suite are the  
Earl of Clanwilliam, Lord Conyngham,  
and Lord Anson.  
Sir James Lucas Yeo, who com-  
manded the British forces on Lake  
Gatario during the late war, died  
lately on board the Frigate Semiramis,  
on her passage from Havana to  
England. His disease was an af-  
fection of the liver, which he con-  
tracted on the coast of Africa. His  
corpse was landed at Portsmouth  
early in September.  
It is stated, that the revenue of  
England, for the last quarter, ex-  
ceeded that of the corresponding  
quarter of last year, by more than  
one and a half million sterling.  
The town of Manchester contin-  
ues in a state of disorder and alarm.  
The accounts of the harvest gener-  
ally in the southern parts of  
Wales, speak favourably of the  
crops of wheat, both as to quantity  
and quality.  
The crops of potatoes, especially  
in Jersey and Guernsey, it is said,  
proved this year unusually abun-  
dant, and of excellent quality.  
It is also said, that in various  
parts of England, fruit trees are  
more productive than has been  
known for several years. An ap-  
ple tree is particularly noticed in  
the neighborhood of Tiverton, which  
requires thirty props to support its  
loaded branches, and which, it is  
calculated, will yield at least five  
hogsheads of cider.

**J. Sheppard,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
Impressed with a sense of the lib-  
eral encouragement he has received, ex-  
presses his gratitude to his patrons, and  
solicits a continuance of their favour,  
which no exertion on his part shall be  
wanting to requite. He at the same  
time informs them, that he has now,  
and will constantly keep, for their ac-  
commodation, a handsome supply of  
**Made Cloathes,**  
of every kind and quality, fit for the  
various seasons; and that he will re-  
ceive in a few days an assortment of  
first chop  
**Cloths, Cassimeres, &c**  
which he will make up, or sell in un-  
made patterns, as may best suit cus-  
tomers, on terms as convenient to  
them as any one of his profession in  
this city. His shop is at the lower  
end of Corn-Hill and Fleet-streets,  
and is in the same building formerly  
occupied by Mr. Thomas Brown.  
J. SHEPPARD also keeps in an apart-  
ment under the same roof a supply of  
the best  
**Porter, Ale & Beer.**  
Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1816. 3w  
**Jona. Hutton,**  
Coach & Harness Maker,  
Has for Sale, at his old stand in  
Corn-Hill-Street,  
**Two Gigs,**  
WITH PLATED HARNESS.  
They are second-hand gigs, but are now in  
complete order, and will be sold on terms  
advantageous to purchasers. He returns  
his thanks to his customers, and solicits a  
continuance of their patronage.  
Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1816.  
**Cheap Goods for Cash.**  
**RICHARD RIDGELY,**  
Respectfully informs his friends and  
the public, that he has just returned  
from Philadelphia with a handsome as-  
sortment of  
**Fall & Winter Goods,**  
Which he is determined to sell cheap  
for cash as usual.  
Oct. 29. 6w  
**Valuable Land for Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the State  
of Maryland's Court of Chancery, will  
be sold to the highest bidder on Thurs-  
day the 19th day of November next, if  
fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,  
on the premises, at 12 o'clock, all the  
real estate of which Capt. Vachel Gal-  
ther late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased, died seized, being a tract of  
land called  
"Gather's Felicity,"  
Containing upwards of six hundred  
acres, lying near the Fork bridge, in  
Anne-Arundel county, about 14 miles  
from Annapolis, 25 from Baltimore,  
and the same distance from the City of  
Washington.—The soil of this land is  
well adapted to the growth of clover,  
small grain and tobacco, and is sus-  
ceptible of improvement by the appli-  
cation of plaster; a good portion of the  
Farm is well timbered, and a sufficient  
quantity of it, at a very trifling ex-  
pense, may be converted into prime  
meadow land.—On the premises are  
a dwelling house and out houses, a store  
house and a saw mill, besides a good  
mill seat and an excellent stand for a  
Black Smith's shop or a store.—There  
are also on it a variety of good fruit  
trees.  
It is thought that the land may be  
advantageously divided and it will prob-  
ably be sold in two or more parcels,  
as may be considered most desirable  
on the day of sale.—Persons disposed  
to purchase are invited to visit and  
view its soil, improvements and advan-  
tages. Mr. Benjamin Gather the sher-  
riff elect, resides on the land and will  
show it to any one who may apply to  
him.  
The terms of sale are, that the pur-  
chaser or purchasers shall give bond  
with approved security for the payment  
of the purchase money with interest,  
within twelve months from the day of  
sale, and on the ratification of the sale  
or sales by the Chancellor, and on pay-  
ment of the purchase money as afore-  
said, the subscriber as Trustee is au-  
thorised to convey the land.  
GEORGE MACKUBIN.  
Oct. 29. 3w  
**WANTED,**  
An apprentice to the hair dressing  
business, a boy from 15 to 16 years of  
age—from the country would be pre-  
ferred.  
MOSES MACCUBBIN.  
I should like to purchase a negro  
boy, a slave for life, from 14 to 15 years  
of age, for my own use.  
M. M.  
Baltimore Oct. 29. 7w.

**THE VISITORS**  
Of Saint John's College are desir-  
ous of obtaining a Professor of Lan-  
guages for that Seminary. The present  
salary is \$800 per annum, to which  
an addition will be made as soon as the  
number of pupils shall be sufficient to  
justify the increase. Comfortable ap-  
artments are also provided in the Col-  
lege building for the residence of the  
Professor, and his family. Applicants  
for this situation are requested to ad-  
dress their letters to Samuel Ridout,  
Annapolis, Maryland.  
October 29, 1816.  
The Editors of the National Intelli-  
gencer, the United States Gazette, the  
New-York Evening Post, & Baltimore  
American, are requested to publish the  
above advertisement twice a week for  
the space of four successive weeks, and  
forward their accounts to this office  
for collection.  
**Prince-George's County Court.**  
In Chancery,  
September Term, 1816.  
Ordered, That the sale made and  
reported by James Robinson Trustee,  
for the sale of the real estate of Wil-  
liam Ford, be ratified and confirmed,  
unless cause be shown to the contrary  
before the first Monday in December  
next, provided a copy of this order be  
inserted once in each of three succe-  
sive weeks in the Maryland Gazette,  
before the said first Monday in De-  
cember next. The report states the  
amount of sales to be \$2306 55.  
Test ED HARWOOD,  
Oct. 29. 6w Reg. Cur. Can.  
**NOTICE.**  
All persons who are indebted to the  
estate of Frederick Granmer, late of  
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are  
hereby requested to come forward and  
discharge their debts; and those who  
have claims against said estate, will  
please to exhibit the same, legally au-  
thenticated, for payment.  
John Andrew Granmer, } Ex'rs.  
Henry F. Mayer, }  
Horatio Ridout, }  
October 29, 1816. 6w  
By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely,  
of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of  
the State of Maryland,  
**A PROCLAMATION.**  
Whereas the General Assembly of  
Maryland did, by an act passed at No-  
vember session, eighteen hundred and  
five, entitled, "An act to reduce into  
one, the several acts of Assembly re-  
specting Elections, and to regulate said  
Elections;" direct that the Governor &  
Council, after having received the re-  
turns of elections of members to re-  
present this State in the Congress of  
the United States, should enumerate &  
ascertain the number of votes given for  
each and every person voted for as a  
member to Congress aforesaid respec-  
tively, and shall thereupon declare, by  
Proclamation, signed by the Governor,  
the name of the person or persons duly  
elected in each respective district. Wi-  
in pursuance of the directions of the  
said act, by this our proclamation  
declare, that by the returns made to  
us, it appears that Raphael Neale Esq.  
was elected for the first district; Joseph  
Kent Esq. was elected for the second  
district; Henry R. Wafield Esq. was  
elected for the third district; Samuel  
Ringold Esq. was elected for the 4th  
district; Samuel Smith and Peter Lit-  
tle Esqs. were elected for the 5th dis-  
trict; Steven-on Archer Esq. was e-  
lected for the 6th district; Thomas  
Culbreth Esq. was elected for the 7th  
district; and Thomas Bayly Esq. was  
elected for the 8th district. Given  
in Council, at the City of Annapolis, un-  
der the great seal of the State of Mary-  
land, this twentieth day of October,  
in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and eighteen.  
C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.  
By His Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.  
Ordered, That the foregoing procla-  
mation be published in the Maryland  
Gazette, the Federal Gazette, and the  
Federal Republican, at Baltimore, the  
Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch  
Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the  
Easton Gazette, twice a week for six  
weeks.  
Oct. 29. 12w  
**New Goods.**  
**B. Sheppard,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Respectfully informs his customers &  
the public generally, that he still con-  
tinues in that well known stand for-  
merly occupied by the late Mr. B. Cur-  
ran. He informs them that he has sup-  
plied himself with a new and complete  
assortment of fall and winter  
**GOODS,**  
consisting of Blue, Black, and Brown  
Cloths, Drab ditto, Cassimeres, Coras,  
and Velvets; which will be made up at  
short notices, or at retail to suit pur-  
chasers, on terms as accommodating as  
any within this city.  
Oct. 22. 2w

  
**GRAND LODGE.**  
Ann. Domin. 1818. Libertatis 42.  
To the votaries of fashion, bearded and  
beardless, young or old, curled and simple,  
wiggled or natural, and all else whom these  
present may concern. Greeting.  
We, did not think, since the official pro-  
clamation of our last officially announced  
and regally executed proclamation, to the  
revels of grace, the gloomy tenants of the  
gloomy dungeon of the determined uglies,  
as well as our parallel nice subjects and  
beloved children of the Hall of Light and  
Eden of Fashion, that any further notifica-  
tion of our return to shaving, cutting, curl-  
ing, frizzing and powdering, at the sign of  
the Long Pole and Golden Eagle, would  
have been necessary.  
Sed Eheu! Eheu! tempora mutantur,  
Monstrum horrendum, Mirabile, &c.  
The world is topsy turvy turned, or full as  
bad,  
The frightful times have made the frightful  
uglies mad.  
Therefore, know all men, of all states, sexes  
and conditions, within the bounds of our do-  
minion, that we, here be, thus a silent,  
respecting the outrageous counter procla-  
mation of the lues to grace, beauty and ele-  
gance, issued from the gloomy dungeon of  
the determined uglies, not on a disposition  
to give continuance to a continuance in the  
absence of our wanderers from the Hall of  
Fashion, opened lately by us, in Market-  
street, sign—Golden Eagle and Long Pole—  
With full purpose and will and power, to  
exterminate for ever the decaying band of  
the neplus uglies, or fignits of Fashion, to-  
geth with the 777 swarty, curled, old  
mads and the 999 frightful old teacher skin-  
neer, chequer mugged, mop faced blacked up,  
in this said treacherous instrument spoken of,  
or to convert them and their prejudiced  
and their leaders, from the haunts and practices  
of a huge delusion and deformity, in the gloomy  
dungeon of the determined uglies, to all the  
rights and pleasures and privileges of our  
order; which with Mars at its head, won  
Venus from the very uglyest to the ugliest, and  
their idol V. lean. Now therefore, it is sur-  
ther declared, announced and officially pro-  
claimed, on this 22d day of October, Anno  
Domin. 1818, Libertatis 42, that we, WIL-  
LIAM CATON, Grand Master of the mysteri-  
ous, profound, chemic, alchivric, mathe-  
matic, multiplying and subtracting art,  
of frizzing, cutting, powdering, curling,  
straightening, and thimble descriptions of  
hair, beards, whiskers, &c. &c. of all qual-  
ities, ages, sexes or denominations, from  
coal black to carrot red—Do herein and  
herby and herewith, (all excuses set apart)  
command you and each of you, & our heze  
subjects and beloved children, jointly and  
severally, to be and appear on the grand as-  
sade of our city, one hour before the hour  
of the governor's qualifying as such before  
the legislature of the State, being first re-  
registered on the lists of fashion, to receive  
grace in our Grand Lodge, sign Golden  
Eagle and Long Pole, and properly chemi-  
cally, alchivrically and mathematically  
shaved, curled, powdered, frizzed, and  
powdered by us, in persons proper, Grand  
Master of all the terrors, barbers, friseurs  
and shavers in the known world.  
This, done by us, WILLIAM CATON, in  
gratification of the requests of 1,000,000 of  
the Belles of the world and 1,000,000 of  
Beaux, acknowledged by said Belles to be to all in-  
tents and purposes, all that Belles should be  
—Charged for love and primed for war.  
Signed by us, this 22d day of October,  
bearing beside our royal signature, our seals  
of state and of official merit of us,  
P. Q. WILLIAM CATON, (Seal.)  
We have on hand by the latest arrivals  
from the four quarters of the world, all the  
various salves, washes, oils, essences, and  
perfumeries, now in use among the fashio-  
nables of the east and fashionable connois-  
sieurs of the north, west and south.  
We've essences from A to Z,  
We've oils too for wigs or heads,  
And salves to turn all pale lips red,  
We've charms to suburn winter's hair,  
We've magic soap to wash brown fair,  
And L'Eau Cologne, if it won't do,  
To clear and purify the skin,  
And make it thick or make it thin.  
We've Milk of Rose, strange to tell,  
And hair-combs made of tortoise-shell,  
We've oil of musk and oil of cloves,  
And swandown softer than the doves.  
We've Nid Colombe, of France, in-  
deed,  
Made from the Queen of Bourbon's head,  
By which her Royalty, 'tis said,  
The fashion in Old England led.  
We've Russia's and Italia's deas,  
Sent cross the sea to us, express,  
By favour from the fair Empress.  
We've jointed dolls just comme il faut  
To suit the Pells or suit the Beaut.  
We've charcol powder—Yes, we're right,  
To cleanse the teeth and keep them white,  
We've breast-plans, wrought of scaling  
wax,  
And braids and kill beaux, made of flax,  
We've straight braces fixed so natural  
That fretful old mads could not tell  
When with malicious look sh'd try  
To find by artificial eye,  
If CATON'S curls grew on the head,  
Or were by us, Grand Master made.  
We've snappers and crackers among other  
toys,  
To tickle the misses and please the young  
boys,  
We've blacking in phials, like phisic 'tis  
tried,  
But then our phisic is made for the shew,  
We've Catchers of beaux and breakers of  
hearts,  
Besides we've a MONKEY of wonderful  
parts  
To see which, or buy which, in part or in  
whole,  
You will please to step in at the EAGLE &  
POLE,  
Where we, shall be ready to fly at your  
call,  
And dress you for church or prepare you for  
ball.  
2w